GREENUP COUNTY REPORT
OF
ENDANGERED, THREATENED, AND SPECIAL CONCERN
PLANTS, ANIMALS, AND NATURAL COMMUNITIES
OF
KENTUCKY

KENTUCKY STATE NATURE
PRESERVES COMMISSION
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www.naturepreserves.ky.gov

Data Current as of February 2006

Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission
Key for County List Report

Within a county, elements are arranged first by taxonomic complexity (plants first, natural communities last), and second by scientific name. A key to status, ranks, and count data fields follows.

STATUS

KSNPC: Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission status:

N or blank = none E = endangered T = threatened S = special concern H = historic X = extirpated

USESA: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service status:

blank = none C = candidate LT = listed as threatened LE = listed as endangered
SOMC = Species of Management Concern

RANKS

GRANK: Estimate of element abundance on a global scale:

G1 = Critically imperiled
G2 = Imperiled
G3 = Vulnerable
G4 = Apparently secure
G5 = Secure
GH = Historic, possibly extinct
GX = Presumed extinct
GU = Unrankable
G#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)
G#Q = Questionable taxonomy
G#T# = Infraspecific taxa (Subspecies and variety abundances are coded with a 'T' suffix; the 'G' portion of the rank then refers to the entire species)
GNR = Unranked
GNA = Not applicable

SRANK: Estimate of element abundance in Kentucky:

S1 = Critically imperiled
S2 = Imperiled
S3 = Vulnerable
S4 = Apparently secure
S5 = Secure
SH = Historic, possibly extirpated
SX = Presumed extirpated
SU = Unrankable
S#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)
S#Q = Questionable taxonomy
S#T# = Infraspecific taxa
SNR = Unranked
SNA = Not applicable

Migratory species may have separate ranks for different population segments (e.g. S1B, S2N, S4M):
S#B = Rank of breeding population
S#N = Rank of non-breeding population
S#M = Rank of transient population

COUNT DATA FIELDS

OF OCCURRENCES: Number of occurrences of a particular element from a county. Column headings are as follows:

E - currently reported from the county
H - reported from the county but not seen for at least 20 years
F - reported from county & cannot be relocated but for which further inventory is needed
X - known to be extirpated from the county
U - reported from a county but cannot be mapped to a quadrangle or exact location.

The data from which the county report is generated is continually updated. The date on which the report was created is in the report footer. Contact KSNPC for a current copy of the report.

Please note that the quantity and quality of data collected by the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program are dependent on the research and observations of many individuals and organizations. In most cases, this information is not the result of comprehensive or site-specific field surveys; many natural areas in Kentucky have never been thoroughly surveyed, and new species of plants and animals are still being discovered. For these reasons, the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence, absence, or condition of biological elements in any part of Kentucky. Heritage reports summarize the existing information known to the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program at the time of the request regarding the biological elements or locations in question. They should never be regarded as final statements on the elements or areas being considered, nor should they be substituted for on-site surveys required for environmental assessments.

KSNPC appreciates the submission of any endangered species data for Kentucky from field observations. For information on data reporting or other data services provided by KSNPC, please contact the Data Manager at:

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County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Greenup	Vascular Plants	*Gratiola viscidula*	Short's Hedgehyssop	S /	G4G5 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
Marhes, pond margins and alluvial woods (Fernald 1970); wet streambanks.										
Greenup	Vascular Plants	*Pontederia cordata*	Pickerel-weed	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Marshes and shallow water, sloughs, open swamps, and oxbow lakes.										
Greenup	Vascular Plants	*Sida hermaphrodita*	Virginia Mallow	S /	G3 / S2S3	1	1	0	0	0
GLADES AND RIVERBANKS, MOIST ALLUVIAL SOIL.										
Greenup	Vascular Plants	*Solidago curtisii*	Curtis' Goldenrod	T /	G4G5 / S2S3	0	1	0	0	0
Rich or open woods, chiefly in the uplands; base of bluffs and along bluff ledges (Steyermark 1975).										
Greenup	Vascular Plants	*Spiranthes ochroleuca*	Yellow Nodding Ladies'-tresses	T /	G4 / S2?	1	0	0	0	0
Damp (although sometimes seasonally only) acid soil of open woods and grassy openings.										
Greenup	Freshwater Mussels	*Cyprogenia stegaria*	Fanshell	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	3	1	1	0
MEDIUM TO LARGE STREAMS AND RIVERS WITH MODERATE TO STRONG CURRENT IN COARSE SAND AND GRAVEL AND DEPTH RANGING FROM SHALLOW TO DEEP (GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944, NEEL AND ALLEN 1964, PARMALEE 1967, JOHNSON 1980, GORDON AND LAYZER 1989).										
Greenup	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma obliquata obliquata*	Catspaw	E / LE	G1T1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
INHABITS MEDIUM TO LARGE RIVERS IN RIFFLES, SHOALS, AND/OR DEEP WATER IN SWIFT CURRENT (BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983, PARMALEE 1967, WILSON AND CLARK 1914).										
Greenup	Freshwater Mussels	*Epioblasma triquetra*	Snuffbox	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	3	1	0	0	0
Occurs in medium-sized streams to large rivers generally on mud, rocky, gravel, or sand substrates in flowing water (Baker 1928, Buchanan 1980, Johnson 1978, Murrary and Leonard 1962, Parmalee 1967). Often deeply buried in substrate and overlooked by collectors.										
Greenup	Freshwater Mussels	*Fusconaia subrotunda subrotunda*	Longsolid	S /	G3T3 / S3	0	0	0	2	0
GRAVEL BARS AND DEEP POOLS IN LARGE RIVERS AND LARGE TO MEDIUM-SIZED STREAMS (AHLSTEDT 1984, GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944, NEEL AND ALLEN 1964, PARMALEE 1967).										
Greenup	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis abrupta*	Pink Mucket	E / LE	G2 / S1	0	1	0	1	0
Large rivers in habitats ranging from silt to boulders, but apparently more commonly from gravel and cobble. Collected from shallow and deep water with current velocity ranging from zero to swift (Ahlstedt 1983, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Buchanan 1980), but never standing pools of water (Lauritsen 1987).										
Greenup	Freshwater Mussels	*Lasmigona compressa*	Creek Heelsplitter	E /	G5 / S1	2	1	0	0	0
GENERALLY OCCURS IN CREEKS, SMALL STREAMS, AND HEADWATERS OF LARGER RIVERS IN SAND, FINE GRAVEL, OR MUD BOTTOMS, USUALLY IN SWIFT WATER BELOW RIFFLES (CLARKE 1981; GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944; PARMALEE 1967; TAYLOR 1980A, B).										
Greenup	Freshwater Mussels	*Obovaria retusa*	Ring Pink	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	1	0	2	0
LARGE RIVER SPECIES THAT INHABITS GRAVEL AND SAND BARS (BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983, GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944, NEEL AND ALLEN 1964, STANSBERY 1976).										
Greenup	Freshwater Mussels	*Plethobasus cyphyus*	Sheepnose	E / C	G3 / S1	1	1	0	0	0
Usually found in large rivers in current on mud, sand, or gravel bottoms at depth of 1-2 meters or more (Baker 1928, Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).										
Greenup	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema plenum*	Rough Pigtoe	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
MEDIUM TO LARGE RIVERS IN SAND, GRAVEL, AND COBBLE SUBSTRATES (AHLSTEDT 1984, BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983, CLARKE 1981, NEEL AND ALLEN 1964).										
Greenup	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema rubrum*	Pyramid Pigtoe	E / SOMC	G2 / S1	0	0	0	3	0
INHABITS MEDIUM TO LARGE RIVERS AND USUALLY OCCURS IN SAND OR GRAVEL BOTTOMS IN DEEP WATERS (AHLSTEDT 1984, MURRAY AND LEONARD 1962, PARMALEE ET AT. 1982).										
Greenup	Freshwater Mussels	*Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica*	Rabbitsfoot	T / SOMC	G3T3 / S2	0	0	0	1	0
SMALL TO LARGE RIVERS WITH SAND, GRAVEL, AND COBBLE AND MODERATE TO SWIFT CURRENT, SOMETIMES IN DEEP WATER (PARMALEE 1967, BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983).										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						**E**	**H**	**F**	**X**	**U**
Greenup	Freshwater Mussels	*Villosa lienosa*	Little Spectaclecase	S /	G5 / S3S4	0	2	0	0	0
INHABITS SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZED RIVERS, USUALLY IN SHALLOW WATER ON A SAND/MUD/DETRITUS BOTTOM (PARMALEE 1967, GORDON AND LAYZER 1989).										
Greenup	Fishes	*Percopsis omiscomaycus*	Trout-perch	S / SOMC	G5 / S3	15	2	0	0	0
LIVES IN CLEAR, SMALL TO MODERATE-SIZE STREAMS IN POOLS OR RACEWAYS OVER CLEAN SAND OR MIXED SAND AND GRAVEL BOTTOMS.										
Greenup	Amphibians	*Hyla versicolor*	Gray Treefrog	S /	G5 / S2S3	3	0	0	0	0
PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY PONDS IN SEMI-OPEN HABITATS. NATIVE HABITAT IS UNKNOWN.										
Greenup	Reptiles	*Eumeces anthracinus*	Coal Skink	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
The habitat generally consists of humid wooded areas with abundant leaf litter and loose rocks; often the lizard occurs in the vicinity of springs, swamps, and bogs, but it also inhabits clearcuts, highway and powerline rights-of-way (Hulse et al. 2001), rocky bluffs above creek valleys, dry, rocky, south-facing hillsides (Johnson 2000), and dry shale barrens (West Virginia). Individuals often shelter under logs and rocks near water. Sometimes they take refuge in water. One nest was under a piece of shale (Mount 1975).										
Greenup	Breeding Birds	*Nyctanassa violacea*	Yellow-crowned Night-heron	T /	G5 / S2B	1	0	0	0	0
MARSHES, SWAMPS, LAKES, LAGOONS, AND MANGROVES.										
Greenup	Breeding Birds	*Nycticorax nycticorax*	Black-crowned Night-heron	T /	G5 / S1S2B	0	0	1	0	0
MARSHES, SWAMPS, WOODED STREAMS, MANGROVES, SHORES OF LAKES, PONDS, LAGOONS; SALT WATER, BRACKISH, AND FRESHWATER SITUATIONS.										
Greenup	Mammals	*Myotis grisescens*	Gray Myotis	T / LE	G3 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Gray bats use primarily caves throughout the year, although they move from one cave to another seasonally. Males and young of the year use different caves in summer than females.										